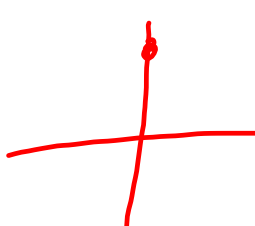


Find the vertex and x-intercepts of the function

$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 15$

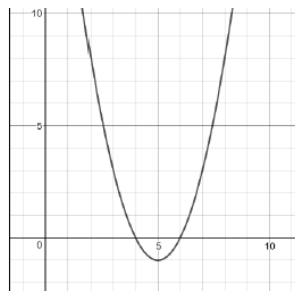
$x^2 + 2x + \underline{1} - \underline{1} - 15$
 $(x+1)^2 - 16$
 vertex: $(-1, -16)$
 axis of symmetry: $x = -1$

$(x+5)(x-3)$
 $\frac{5}{1} \times \frac{-3}{1}$
 $\frac{-15}{2}$
 x-int: $(-5, 0), (3, 0)$
 y-int: $(0, -15)$



Homework 4.4 Solutions

1. Vertex Form: $f(x) = (x-5)^2 - 1$
 Intercept Form: $f(x) = (x-4)(x-6)$
 x-intercepts: $(4, 0), (6, 0)$ y-intercept: $(0, 24)$ vertex: $(5, -1)$ axis of symmetry: $x = 5$



2. Polynomial Form: $f(x) = -x^2 + 6x + 16$
 Intercept Form: $f(x) = -(x+2)(x-8)$
 x-intercepts: $(-2, 0), (8, 0)$ y-intercept: $(0, 16)$ vertex: $(3, 25)$ axis of symmetry: $x = 3$

3. Polynomial Form: $f(x) = x^2 - 10x - 56$
 Vertex Form: $f(x) = (x-5)^2 - 81$
 x-intercepts: $(-4, 0), (14, 0)$ y-intercept: $(0, -56)$ vertex: $(5, -81)$ axis of symmetry: $x = 5$

4. Vertex Form: $f(x) = 2(x+3)^2 - 2$
 Intercept Form: $f(x) = 2(x+2)(x+4)$
 x-intercepts: $(-4, 0), (-2, 0)$ y-intercept: $(0, 16)$ vertex: $(-3, -2)$ axis of symmetry: $x = -3$

5. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7$ or $f(x) = (x-2)^2 + 3$

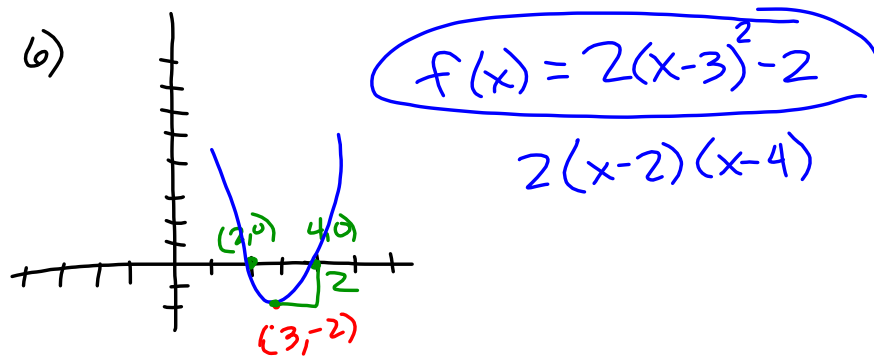
6. $f(x) = 2x^2 - 12x + 16$ or $f(x) = 2(x-2)(x-4)$ or $f(x) = 2(x-3)^2 - 2$

7. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 12$ or $f(x) = (x+2)(x-6)$ or $f(x) = (x-2)^2 - 16$

8. $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2x$ or $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x)(x+8)$ or $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x+4)^2 - 4$

★ 9. $f(x) = (x+3+\sqrt{5})(x+3-\sqrt{5})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad & -(x-3)^2 + 25 & v: (3, 25) \quad \text{axis: } x=3 \\
 & -(x-3)(x-3) + 25 & y: (0, 16) \\
 & -(x^2 - 3x - 3x + 9) + 25 & x: (8, 0) \quad (-2, 0) \\
 & -(x^2 - 6x + 9) + 25 & \\
 & -x^2 + 6x - 9 + 25 & \\
 & f(x) = -x^2 + 6x + 16 & \\
 & \quad \quad \quad -(x^2 - 6x - 16) & \\
 & f(x) = -(x-8)(x+2) &
 \end{aligned}$$



Lesson 4.5 objectives

I can solve real-world problems with properties of quadratics

There are many ways quadratics can be used to solve real-world problems – so many that it would be impractical to discuss all of them. However, here are a few tips that can guide you as you solve these types of problems.

➤ **USING OR FINDING THE VERTEX**

The problem has to do with the minimum or maximum. Look for phrases like: “*find the minimum cost*”, or “*what is the maximum height*”.

➤ **USING OR FINDING X-INTERCEPTS**

The problem will be looking for when the model equals zero. Typical phrases are: “*when it hits the ground*”, or “*when does the company earn zero profit*”.

➤ **MAKE AN EQUATION TO SOLVE**

If you can possibly find an equation in the problem by substituting given values or expressions, then do it. Then solve for the unknown.

1. A cannon fires a cannonball at a castle. The height of the cannonball can be modeled by $h(t) = -16t^2 + 224t$, where $h(t)$ is the height in feet of the cannonball t seconds after it is fired.
- Vertex: $(-b/2a, a(-b/2a)^2 + b(-b/2a) + c)$
- A. What is the maximum height of the cannonball? $-224 / -32 = 7$ sec. $(7, 784)$
- B. At what time does it achieve that height? 7 sec.
- C. How many seconds pass from the time it's fired until the cannonball hits the castle? (Assume the heights of the castle and the cannon are the same.) $-16t(t-14)$ $(9,0)$ $(14,0)$ 14 sec
- D. At what two times is the height of the cannonball equal to 720 ft.?

$$720 = -16t^2 + 224t$$

$$+16t^2 - 16t^2 + 224t - 224t$$

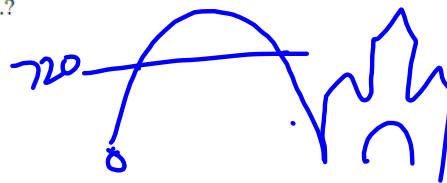
$$- 224t$$

$$16t^2 - 224t + 720 = 0$$

$$16(t^2 - 14t + 45) = 0$$

$$16(t-9)(t-5) = 0$$

$$t = 9, 5$$



2.) From a stopped position, a car starts to accelerate at a constant rate. The following table shows the total distance the car traveled at each second.

time (sec.)	dist. (ft.)
0	0
1	3
2	12
3	27
4	48
5	75

- A. Make a model for distance in terms of time. $d(t) = 3t^2$
- B. At what time will the car have traveled 300 feet?

$$300 = 3t^2 \quad \sqrt{100} = \sqrt{t^2} \quad 10 \text{ secs}$$

$$\frac{300}{3} = \frac{3t^2}{3} \quad t = t/0$$

3.) A company has determined its cost for producing a certain item is modeled by $C(x) = 0.1x^2 - 20x + 1350$, where $C(x)$ is the cost per item in dollars when x items are produced at one time.

- A. What is the cost per item when 50 items are produced at one time? 600
- B. How many items should be produced in order to minimize cost? 100
- C. What is the minimum cost per item?

\$ 350

$(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a})$

$\frac{20}{[2(-.1)]} = \frac{20}{-.2}$

$(100, 350)$

x	y
2	-3
3	-6
4	-7
5	-6
6	-3

$$f(x) = (x-4)^2 - 7$$

